

NOTE

Notes on a European Aphid (Homoptera: Aphididae)  
New to North America

Severe distortion of the growing tips of *Lonicera* spp. was observed in northern Illinois during the summer and fall of 1980, and the causative agent seemed to be an aphid. The search for a name and some information on the suspect aphid turned up references in the Russian literature to *Hyadaphis tataricae* (Aizenberg) (1935. Zap. Bolshevskoi Biol. Stn. 7-8: 151-160) (Rapais, 1969. Atlas of the baltic dendrophilous plantlice. Publishing House Zinatne, Riga, pp. 7-361; Shaposhnikov, 1964. In Bei-Bienko, Keys to the insects of the European USSR. Vol. 1, pp. 489-616). Shaposhnikov (1964) described it as being "very injurious in squares and parks of towns, also injurious to protective forest belts" and its distribution as "everywhere."

The first observations of damage by this aphid on *Lonicera* in Illinois were made by Bob McAdams (State Horticultural Inspector of Lake Co.) in the fall of 1979. There were no aphids present on the samples at that time and they were sent to a plant pathologist for diagnosis. From damaged plants observed then, the distribution seemed to have been patchy, but the exact extent is not known. Present distribution is throughout the five contiguous northeastern counties in Illinois (Lake, McHenry, Kane, DuPage, and

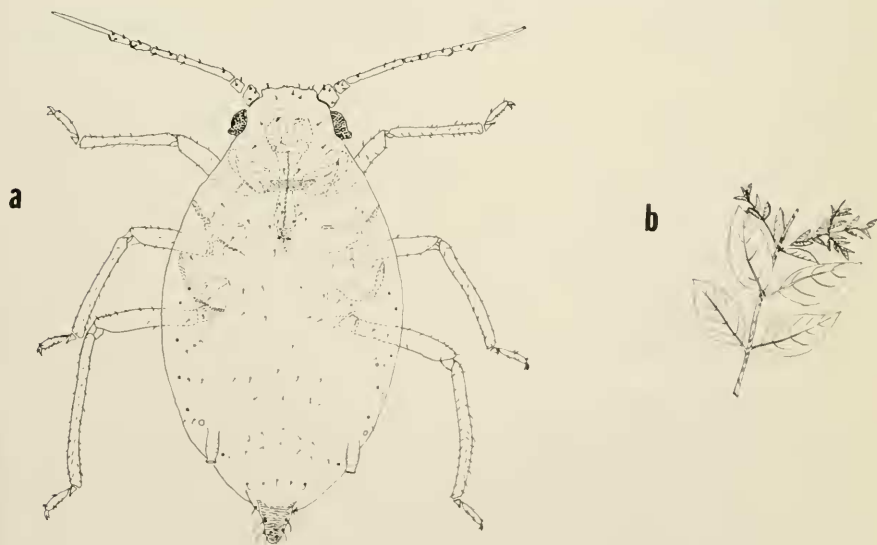


Fig. 1. a, Apterous viviparous female of *Hyadaphis tataricae*. b, Diagrammatic sketch of honeysuckle twig showing size reduction and folding of leaves infested with *H. tataricae*.

Cook). Collections have been made also in Rochelle and Kankakee, Illinois, northwestern Indiana, and Madison, Wisconsin. The damage caused is so severe and obvious that it is unlikely that it has been overlooked, and it is assumed that this aphid is of rather recent introduction. Summer collections included alate and apterous viviparae, and collections from mid-September on had alate males and apterous oviparae as well as viviparae.

The response of the plant to infestation by *H. tataricae* is reduced shoot elongation, longitudinal leaf folding with upperside in, and reduction in leaf size (Fig. 1b). The folded leaves form a pouch in which the aphids are located, but in heavy infestations there are aphids on the young shoots also.

The aphids are small (<2 mm) and pale green to cream with pulverulence. The front is somewhat nodulose, antennae are often 5-segmented, and the prosternal furca is more or less pigmented. There is a small lateral tubercle just anterad of each siphunculus and a characteristic arrangement of the six setae on the cauda (Fig. 1a).

This species is considered to feed only on the genus *Lonicera*. In Illinois it has been found on *Lonicera tatarica* L. (all varieties), *L. zabelli* Rehd., and *L. maackii* (Maxim) (Bob McAdams, personal communication).

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